



IT'S A FACT

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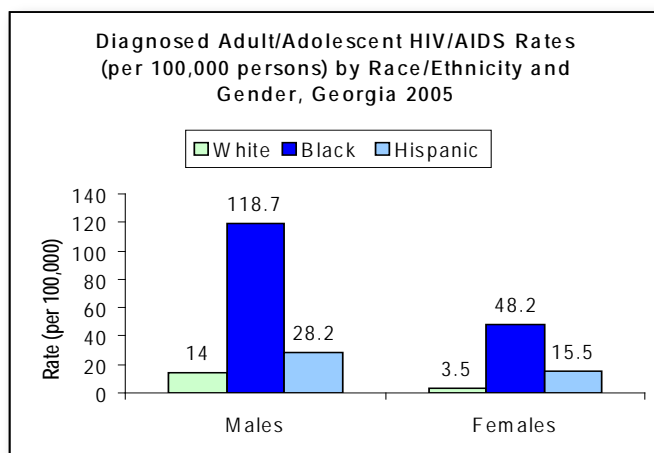
HIV/AIDS AMONG AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN GEORGIA

According to the 2005 United States Census, African-Americans were 12.8 percent of the United States population and 29.8 percent (2,571,396) of the total population in Georgia. Georgia is one of the top five states in the number of African-Americans in the United States.

Minorities in the United States have many more incidences of diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, infant mortality and HIV/AIDS than whites. The rate of adult/adolescent AIDS cases in 2005 in the United States was 54.1 per 100,000 for African-Americans. The rate for whites was 5.9 per 100,000. In Georgia, the rate of adult/adolescent HIV/AIDS cases was 81.2 per 100,000 for African-Americans in 2005 and 8.7 per 100,000 for whites.

Racial and ethnic health disparities in the United States are not primarily due to heredity or genetic traits, but historical inequalities and injustices, social behaviors and culture.

Source: United States Census Bureau (2000), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2007), and Georgia Division of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Reporting System July 2007)



The rate of adult/adolescent AIDS cases for African-American males (118.7 per 100,000) was eight times that of white males (14 per 100,000) in Georgia in 2005. African-American females (48.2 per 100,000) had a rate of almost 20 times that of white females (3.5 per 100,000) in 2005. (Hispanic male: 28.2 per 100,000, Hispanic female: 15.5 per 100,000)

Source: Georgia Division of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (July 2007) HIV/AIDS Reporting System July 2007)

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Prevention (2007), and Georgia Division of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Reporting System July 2007)

Of the 29,107 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Georgia as of December 2005, 70 percent (20,465) were African-Americans.

Although African-Americans are 29 percent of Georgia's population, they represented 68 percent of cumulative HIV/AIDS cases and 76 percent of HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005.

Of the total number of African-American HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005 in Georgia, 32 percent were female, compared to 26 percent among Hispanics/Latinos and 20 percent white.

Twenty-two percent of the 1,703 African-American HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005 in Georgia reported male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) as their mode of HIV exposure, followed by heterosexual contact (13 percent) and injection drug use (five percent). Of note, sixty percent of cases were classified as no identified risk.

There were 4,753 active clients on the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) in Georgia as of June 30, 2007. African-Americans represented 3,048 or 64 percent of clients on ADAP in Georgia. The AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) provides medications for the treatment of HIV disease and is funded through Part B of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act.

Source: Georgia Division of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (December 2003), and Georgia Division of Public Health, AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (September 2003)

For more information on HIV/AIDS statistics, contact the Georgia Office of Health Improvement's GA HIV/AIDS TAKE Project at (404) 463-2289 or visit www.hiv-aidsakeproject.org